

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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FRENCH WORKERS URGE WAR ON AMERICAN LEGION; MASS FUNERAL SUNDAY FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

MEMORIAL DEMONSTRATIONS TO BE HELD FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

Bodies to Lie in State Until Sunday; Police Try to Bar Boston Parade

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—While the ashes of Sacco and Vanzetti are being borne thru the streets of Boston, Sunday afternoon, hundreds of thousands of workers throughout the United States and in other countries will meet at memorial demonstrations to honor the murdered workers. A call for mass memorial demonstrations at 2 o'clock Sunday the world over has been issued.

Altho Boston police are threatening to break up any mass funeral demonstration plans are being made for a mass "march of sorrow" Sunday afternoon.

The bodies will lie in state in the chapel of undertaker Joseph Lagone in the north end from Saturday morning until 2 p. m. Saturday, when the caskets will be taken to the North End Park to lead the procession across the city to the Forest Hills Cemetery for cremation.

The line of march will be from North End Park, to Hanover street, along Tremont street, up School street, and down Bacon Hill to the Back Bay, to the Forest Hill Cemetery.

Mrs. Sacco in Demonstration. The caskets will be borne by sympathizers, with Miss Luigia Vanzetti and Mrs. Rose Sacco, sister and widow of the murdered workers, and other mourners following in automobile.

The personal belongings of Sacco and Vanzetti were brought from the state prison today by Attorney Musmanno. They were wrapped in two small bundles.

Musmanno opened the packages at defense headquarters and took out two volumes of "The Rise of Civilization in America," which Vanzetti had left him.

Hundreds of workers early this afternoon passed thru the undertaking rooms of Joseph Langone in the West End, where the bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti have been held while unsuccessful attempts were made to secure a hall where they could lie in state.

Police activities prevented the defense committee from securing a hall. The committee tried labor halls but none could be secured, one woman owner having a carpenter erect a bar ricade.

Meanwhile, attempts to hold a "death march" across the city was meeting with opposition from the police.

A senatorial investigation of the department of justice and the setting up of a commission to inquire into the decision of Governor Alvan T. Fuller and his advisory committee will be the object of a national Sacco-Vanzetti committee to be organized at a national conference in New York on Saturday and Sunday.

Powers Hapgood, young militant miner and former Harvard track athlete, who was committed to the psychopathic hospital to keep from participating in the protest against the murder was released and today was planning court action.

(Continued on Page Two)

SACCO-VANZETTI MEMORIAL ISSUE

Saturday, August 27, 1927

Will contain contributions by well-known writers and artists. Drawings by Fred Ellis illustrating notorious labor frame-ups.

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WE PROTEST THEIR DEATH

By Fred Ellis

COMMUNIST DEPUTIES PROTEST MEET AFTER MURDER OF FRAMED WORKERS

Mayor of Lille Refuses to Join in Any Move to Welcome American Fascists

Demonstrations Go On in Many French Cities Despite Numerous Arrests

WORKERS OF PARIS PLAN TO SPOIL FESTIVITIES OF THE AMERICAN LEGION IN FRANCE SEPT. 19

PARIS, Aug. 24.—P. Vaillant-Couturier, who is acting editor of *L'Humanite*, the French Communist daily, while Marcel Cachin is in La Sante prison serving a term because of his anti-militarist activities, wrote today that:

"We can be sure, at least, that on the occasion of the American Legion holiday on September 19, Paris will not dance on the corpses of Sacco and Vanzetti."

This carries the very evident threat of the Parisian working class that labor will not allow any planned festivities to take place on September 19th in Paris.

Shows Legion Supported Executioners.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The American Legion favored the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, declares *L'Humanite* today, citing as proof the Tampa Tribune of August 10.

L'Humanite publishes an extract from the Tribune in which the Kirby Stewart Post is reported as having voted a resolution expressing confidence in Governor Fuller and other Massachusetts officials, "for their fine conduct in the Sacco-Vanzetti affair in the face of opposition by foreign elements."

"What further proof is needed of the Legion's attitude?" asks *L'Humanite*.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The opposition of French workers to the American Legion convention, scheduled to open here on September 19th has been whipped into a storm of protest by the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Following a huge demonstration near the American embassy, in which more than 100,000 workers participated, labor leaders have announced their intention of preventing the opening of the convention or of the legion parade.

Deputies Cachin, Martyn and Doriot, Communist leaders and members of the Chamber of Deputies now in jail for opposing French imperialism in Morocco, have informed the president of the Chamber of their opposition to the congress.

OPPOSITION THRUOUT FRANCE.

Popular sentiment created by the execution of the innocent workmen, Sacco and Vanzetti, is so profound that the organization of such rejoicings during a period of mourning would with reason be considered a challenge.

The mayor of Lille has already informed the minister of interior of that city that he will not participate in any friendly demonstration for the Legion on September 19th, while the socialist party at Lyons has voted a resolution asking the socialist members of the council who are in a majority to refuse to vote appropriations for a reception.

Lille is a large industrial city in northern France and was in the war area. The refusal of the mayor to participate in any welcome to the Legion is regarded as significant of the united front protest against the convention of the American fascists.

Police Injure Many Demonstrators. Alexander Fels, a leader of the Independent War Veterans Association, has announced his decision not to participate in any demonstration for the American fascists because of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

In addition to the Paris demonstration there was also a huge protest parade at Rouen, in which many of the demonstrators were injured. Six were arrested.

RALLY TO AID OF MINERS ARRESTED IN CHESWICK, PA.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 24.—The workers are rallying to the defense of twenty-five striking miners arrested at the Cheswick Sacco-Vanzetti meeting where state troopers brutally rode down and maltreated men, women and children. There is danger of a murder charge in this case, because one of the victims of the police attack defended himself, and shot a cossack. The man was unidentified, and the troopers will try to frame somebody in the crowd for the shooting.

A mass meeting to protest these brutalities of the state police and in memory of the murder in Massachusetts of Sacco and Vanzetti will be held at Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Pittsburgh, on Sunday, August 28, at 8 p. m. It will be under the auspices of the International Labor Defense, and the principal speaker will be James P. Cannon, of the I. L. D.

SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 24.—One thousand workmen employed upon railway construction and 800 power house employees were dismissed today for quitting work to participate in a Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration.

MUTINIES SWEEP RANKS OF WUHAN TROOPS IN CHINA

SHANGHAI, Aug. 24.—Organized detachments of Red Spears, the insurrectionary peasant organizations, are active along most of the whole line of the Peking-Hankow railway in that territory under domination of Feng Yu-Hsiang. Many attacks have been made on the troops of Feng and in some instances, after short fighting, the troops of the traitor general have deserted to the peasant ranks.

Railway connection is interrupted and reports of severe fighting stream into this city.

CANTON, Aug. 24.—Police have started mass searches and arrests among the rickshaws and coolies, having (Continued on Page Three)

YUN-NAN-Y-GLO, Pa., Aug. 24 (FP).—Three gunmen employed at one of the Peale mines are held on \$2,000 bail after a battle with Nant-y-Glo police. One of the gunmen was being rounded up by the local officials for throwing a tear bomb at the house of a striker. With shotguns and revolvers he and two associates defied arrest, saying:

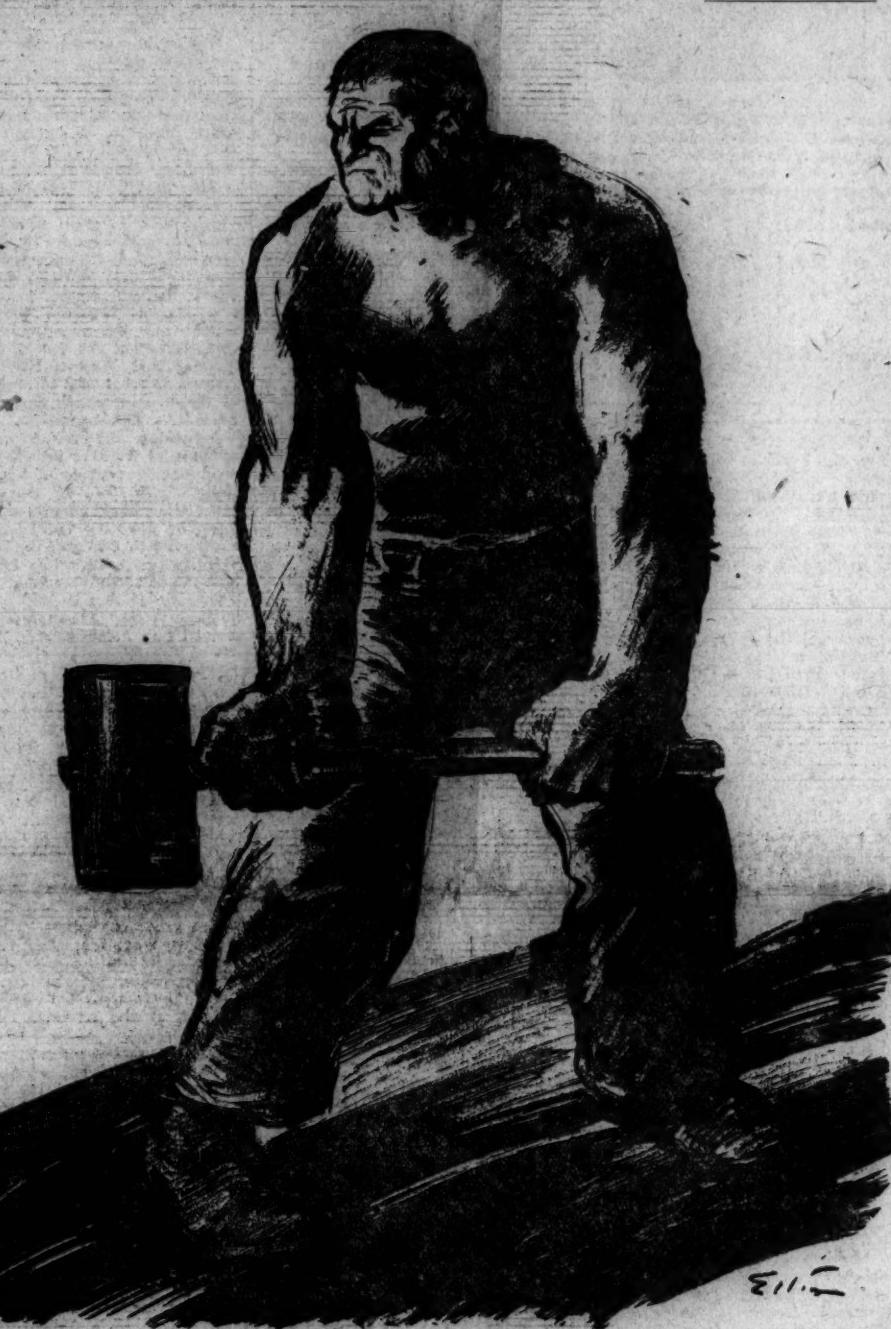
"You are not going to take anybody out of here." The state constabulary came to the aid of police and now the gunmen are charged with attempt to kill.

Nant-y-Glo has several Burgessons elected by the union miners on a labor party ticket.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 23.—Police

were powerless to control the outbreak of fury which possessed the Argentine workers when the news was flashed here that Sacco and Vanzetti had been murdered after midnight. Crowds of eager workers had thronged the bulletin boards all night in order to be on hand when the first news was issued. The masses had hoped for an eleventh hour stay and a sombre silence greeted the death notice and before the workers in thousands began to stream thru the streets of the capital.

When the police attempted to disrupt the demonstrations stones and missiles were thrown and many windows demolished.



Moscow Press Declares
U. S. Bourgeoisie Acted
From Fear of Reckoning

MOSCOW, Aug. 24.—Under the headlines, "Last night American executioners murdered Sacco and Vanzetti," papers here are flaying the class justice of Massachusetts which planned and committed the crime against the two workers.

"The unprecedented challenge by the American bourgeoisie to the workers," says the Moscow press, "proves that the execution means class murder carried out in cold blood. Such a cynical affair could only have been done by exploiters blinded by fear of the inevitable day of reckoning."

Negro Congress to Ask
U. S. Leave Haiti

(Continued from Page One)
tion as well, thanks to the Soviet Union were also embodied in the resolution.

Using his power as chairman, W. E. DuBois prevented yesterday's session from acting on resolutions proposing to place the congress on a broader basis mass.

Moore Refused Floor.

When Richard B. Moore, of the American Negro Labor Congress rose on a point of order, DuBois refused to recognize him and continued to read an important announcement to the delegates.

While the congress has been in session for the last four days only one hour in yesterday's session was devoted to business. The rest of the time is devoted to lectures, most of them delivered by college professors.

Moore had made a motion that all resolutions be reported back at the end of the conference so the delegates could decide whether it expressed their views or not. DuBois opposed it most strongly. Moore then rose on his point of order but was not recognized.

At Tuesday's session a committee consisting of A. W. Hunton, D. Bellemo, W. E. B. DuBois, Mrs. Carmany and Bishop Ransom were appointed as a resolution committee. Yesterday they were elected as a tentative international executive committee to call the next congress and to opt other members.

To Add Two Members.

When the motion was passed William Pickens moved that F. E. Corbie and Otto Huiswold be added to the committee, making it more representative. DuBois ruled that they should meet with those elected who would decide their status.

Delegates Moore then rose and made a speech for a broader representation in the international executive council. All Negroes including laborers and peasants to be considered. This was also referred to the committee.

DuBois then read the resolution that he had drawn up. Its central theme was: Africa for the Africans.

Withdraw Troops.

It demands the withdrawal of United States forces from Haiti. Also that an election be held there in 1928. It also condemns imperialism in Africa and calls for a change.

Referring to Liberia it opposes the amount of power enjoyed by the Firestone rubber interests.

It urges the American Negroes to use their political power and join trade unions. Also to organize as consumers.

The resolution devotes a section for demanding freedom for China, Egypt and other countries under imperialist bondage. The Soviet Union is given a vote of thanks for the help it has given the Negro workers of that country.

After DuBois finished reading the resolution, Delegate Corbie spoke again referring to the resolution and all amendments to the committee.

Wanted Anti-Imperialist Report.

Pickens moved that Moore be added to the committee to give a special report on the Brussels Anti-Imperialist Conference. Also that the congress endorse its work, especially that part referring to the oppressed Negroes.

Rev. Walker of Cleveland moved that the congress go on record for clemency for Marcus Garvey now a prisoner in a federal prison.

Delegate Thompson of New York roused his listeners to enthusiasm when he told how the Negroes are used as cannon fodder in time of war and as beasts of burden in peace time.

Moore then made his motion for referring the principal resolution and all amendments back to the congress for final action. DuBois ignored him and introduced Prof. H. H. Phillips to lecture on the Political Partition of Africa. DuBois said that the congress should not devote its time on business but trust to the committee to speak for it.

The lecture by Phillips, was followed by talks on the same subject by Prof. Raymond W. Logan and Dr. Y. Hikida. This was the closing session of the congress.

Canada Will Try Two.

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 24.—Doris Palmer, alias Doris McDonald, and her husband George McDonald, held in Denver, Colo., and Fred Palmer, held in Butte, Mont., will be brought here to be tried for the murder of Adelard Bouchard, taxi driver, under extradition proceedings being arranged today by the Canadian authorities. Bouchard was killed on a lonely road near Huntingdon, Quebec, early in July.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

THOUSANDS HURT AS PARIS POLICE TRAMPLE CROWDS

Swords and Clubs Meet March on U.S. Embassy

PARIS, Aug. 24.—250 workers were arrested and more than 2,000 injured as the result of the merciless attacks of the French police on the demonstrations of the Paris workers in their protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Americans Terrified At Workers.

The police began their assault when the crowd of more than 50,000 workers who had intended to march to the United States embassy started a demonstration in front of the Cafe Tortoni, a popular resort of Americans who are spending their money in Paris. Scores of fashionably dressed American women and well-groomed American men sought refuge by running into the buildings as the threatening faces of the French workers began to form in platoons before the cafe.

Police Charge Rear.

Suddenly the police charged into the street, bearing down upon the workers in the rear. Swords and the butts of rifles were beaten over the heads of the demonstrators and tables were overturned and windows smashed as the crowds surged across the terrace. Several shots were fired but no one was wounded.

After the police outrage at the cafe Tortoni the workers reformed and began to gather from all parts of Paris. The police who had orders from Chiappi, the prefect, that they were to stop at nothing in preventing protests for Sacco and Vanzetti, met resistance at every cross-street as the thousands strove to form their columns and approach the American embassy.

Trees Torn Up in Police Battle.

The worst clashes occurred at the Porte St. Martin, where the police trampled a demonstration as it was forming, and on the Boulevard Strasbourg and the Boulevard Sébastopol and the Arcades Trompe. Here the police made their most desperate attacks, riding into the masses in thousands, and beating them with clubs and their swords. Many windows were demolished and automobiles wrecked in the battle. Even young trees along the streets were broken by the force of the charging police and the resistance of the demonstrators. Hundreds of workers were injured here and 45 police were sent to the hospital.

U. S. Embassy Guarded For 6 Blocks.

All approaches to the American embassy, the objective of the demonstration, were massed deep with police for six blocks on all sides. 2,500 police and the entire mounted Garde Républicaine surrounded the building. And all pedestrians and automobile drivers stopped, searched and turned away. Guards were also placed along the routes which Americans in Paris are in the habit of traveling, along the winding, uphill roads to Montmartre, where thieves, prostitutes and wealthy American men and women mix in the night-life of Paris. Police were stationed at all American residences.

Papers in the French capital continue to lament the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. "Humanité" is taking measures to make sure that the members of the American Legion when they visit Paris may know that the murder of the two workers in Massachusetts was a crime against French as well as against the American working class. Sacco and Vanzetti are everywhere spoken of as martyrs in the Paris newspapers.

Zinich Gets Stay; Government Trying to Send to Serbia

CHICAGO, August 24.—Stephen Zinich, who was to be deported today by order of the immigration authorities has obtained a stay through the efforts of Isaac Ferguson, attorney for the International Labor Defense, which is in charge of the case.

The defense attorney has applied for a writ of habeas corpus and Zinich has now been released on bond supplied by the I. L. D.

A hearing on appeal against the deportation will take place Sept. 13.

Zinich, who is the editor of Radnik, the Yugoslav organ of the Workers' (Communist) Party, is being charged by the authorities with illegal entry into the country.

Is a Class Case.

It is clear, however, that the action taken against him is an official effort to hit his activities among the Yugoslav workers in America for an American labor government, and is intended as a blow at the work he and his colleagues have conducted in opposition to the propaganda of the reactionary Monarchist Yugoslav rulers.

Every effort will be made to prevent deportation of Zinich to Yugoslavia where repression and persecution of radical workers is still at feverish pitch. The defense attorneys will maintain Zinich's right to remain in the United States.

Zinich has paid your contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

WM. GROPPER TO TAKE DEATH MASK OF TWO MARTYRED WORKERS



William Gropper, well known cartoonist and sculptor, many of whose cartoons have appeared in THE DAILY WORKER, went to Charlestown prison, Boston, to take death mask of Sacco and Vanzetti. With him is pictured Mrs. Glendower Evans, of the defense.

DISTRICT TWO CONVENTION CALLS ALL TO BUILD UP DAILY WORKER

New-York District Has Special Duty, Says Convention in Resolution

The establishment of THE DAILY WORKER in New York City places before the Party in District Two far-reaching opportunities and important responsibilities. Although THE DAILY WORKER is our national organ, the New York district is in a position to utilize its powerful influence more effectively than any other district in the Party. At the same time our district must assume the major part of the responsibility for the financial support of Sacco and Vanzetti, met resistance at every cross-street as the thousands strove to form their columns and approach the American embassy.

Worker Must Reach Broad Masses.

THE DAILY WORKER in this city becomes the chief organ and spokesman for the left wing of the labor movement, which finds its center and chief battle front in New York City. It serves to orientate this struggle out of the narrow limits of the needle trades to the broad masses of American workers in all fields of industry. More than this, in view of the absence of any other labor daily in the English language, THE DAILY WORKER must shoulder the responsibility of serving as the single English expression of the struggle of the workers of New York against their employers.

In particular it offers an effective means of reaching the decisive English speaking elements in the largest and most important city in the United States, which is today the center of world imperialism. THE DAILY WORKER is in a position to establish itself furthermore as the chief political expression of the workers of this nation.

Party Must Reach Broad Masses.

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2. To increase the effectiveness of the organization behind the paper.

DAILY WORKER Builders Club and readers conferences should be established to devise ways and means of raising money for the support of the paper and to build up its circulation. Large sections of non-party elements should be drawn into this work.

3. Define steps should be taken to make the DAILY WORKER a more intimate expression of the Party by the utilization of its columns for reports of Party activities and by building up a network of active work-ers correspondents so that the paper should intimately reflect the party life and work.

Zaghoul Pasha Dies At Last; Killed By Imperialist Cruelty

CAIRO, Egypt, August 24.—Zaghoul Pasha, for forty-five years an opponent of British rule in Egypt, has finally died as a result of hardships incurred during his several exiles to distant and inhospitable lands. English militarists and imperialists breathe easier, for Zaghoul, whatever his faults, for he occasionally wavered towards the Free State idea, was a symbol of the young nationalist independence movement in this country.

His party has held since 1923 a majority of the seats in the Egyptian chamber of deputies. He should have been Premier, but England forbade, except for a short time in 1924.

For Real Struggle.

The Academy of Sciences, at an extraordinary meeting, declared its protest and expressed its indignation against the execution and joins its voice to those who are for struggle against all who are attempting to substitute for real freedom only phrasers about freedom.

Lesson For Workers.

The crime committed in America is an act of cruel class vengeance on the part of the bourgeoisie. Proletarians of all countries and the proletariat of America above all have received a most memorable lesson. This lesson shouts to all the world: "Proletarians, organize yourselves! Struggle for victory!"

Judge Infected; Case Held Up.

Federal Judge Jacob Triebel, of Little Rock, Arkansas, was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital here today because of a spread of the infection in his hand from which he has been suffering for several weeks.

Because of the jurist's condition the government's case against the Journeymen Stone Cutters Association of America was indefinitely postponed.

Defied Imperialists.

At the first general election, following this constitution, Zaghoul became prime minister with a strong

majority back of him. England ousted him a few months later because he refused to agree with the British militarists' humiliating demands for reparations for the death of the Sirdar, General Lee Stack.

Zaghoul has been aided throughout his career by his wife, the leading feminist of Egypt.

United States as "barbarous and doltar mad."

A few of the papers suggested a boycott of American goods, especially moving picture films and automobiles.

Theodor Wolff, writing in the Tagesschau, denounced Judge Webster Thayer, who presided at the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti; Governor Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts, and Chief Justice William H. Taft, of the United States supreme court, as "cowardly, cruel and pitiless; subservient to the 'money bag,' and combining the barbarism of the middle ages with modern inventions and addictions." Editor Wolff said he found it necessary to warn against a "moral boycott of the whole American people."

Some editorial writers hold up the

Fire in New York Hospital.

Several hundred patients at New

Hospital, slept peacefully early

this morning while employees suc-

cessfully fought a fire in the base-

ment of the building. Although smoke and

made its way to the various floors

through shafts few of the patients

wake, and they were reassured by the

nurses, who remained on duty as though nothing unusual was happen-

ing.

Strengthen the Unions for New Struggles with the Sacco-Vanzetti Slayers

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL.

sets were among those most inconsistent that "Sacco and Vanzetti Must Die!"

The Monthly Labor Review, August, 1927, issued by the United States Department of Labor, under the direction of its secretary, James J. Davis, confesses in its review of "Employment in Selected Manufacturing Industries in June, 1927," that:

"Employment in manufacturing industries decreased 0.7 per cent in June as compared with May, and payroll totals decreased 2.4 per cent. This is the third successive month of decreased employment."

"Employment in June, 1927, was 2.4 per cent lower than in June, 1926, and payroll totals were 2.3 per cent lower."

On Page 137 of the same report we find this statement:

"The following groups of industries were much less favorably placed as to employment in June, 1917, than in June, 1926: iron and steel; lumber; stone, clay and glass; metal, other than steel; and vehicle.

"Each of the separate industries making up these groups has sustained noticeable losses in employment."

Almost daily the capitalist press is forced to admit that the number of poorest workers forced to seek aid from the various professional charities is rapidly increasing. Among these are to be found an ever larger number of disabled war veterans and their families, unable to keep alive with the doles provided by the government that permitted the parasite few to take billions in war profits, while it fought for years against giving the smallest bonus to the cannon fodder prepared for the murder feast.

The New York Times, on Tuesday, August 23, the morning that capitalist greed took the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti, gravely discussed in its editorial column the statement of United States Senator Reed Smoot, in Washington, that "It is unreasonable to assume that prosperity is going to last forever."

Senator Smoot comes from Utah, the state that ordered out a firing squad in 1915 to pierce with bullets the heart and brain of Joe Hill, the writer of revolutionary songs. The workers are still singing, in increasing numbers, the songs of Joe Hill, just as their enemy, Senator Smoot, continues to sing the song of greater profits for the capitalist class.

The great capitalists do not attempt to meet the crisis with unemployment insurance or other social legislation provided by their kept government. There is no thought of the interests of those who labor. Instead of protection against the evil of recurring periods of idleness, which is inherent in the capitalist social order, the workers are faced with the brutal spectacle of two of their bravest done to death in the electric chair. This is the "WARNING!" that the workers in the days ahead must submit to hunger, homelessness and death, IN SILENCE, or meet the fate provided by the murderous capitalist law that took the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

MILITARIST BLOW AT COMMUNISM STARVING HANKOW

Famine Follows Tyranny of Reactionaries

(Continued from Page One)
ing received information to the effect that numerous Canton revolutionaries are hiding among them.

Wuhan Troops Mutiny.

HANKOW, Aug. 24.—The local press contains reports of a number of uprisings and mutinies of the Wuhan governmental troops in the provinces of Hupeh and Hunan. These reports have caused great confusion in the ranks of the butchers who head the Wuhan government and carry out the assassinations of the militarists. Reports of mutinies have been current for a number of days, but only recently have they been admitted in the columns of the press. The peasant movement is gaining power and is assuming truly widespread proportions that may involve the strategic points of China and set in motion a deep-going peasant revolution that will be victorious over the Wuhan agents of the bourgeoisie as well as the feudal militarists and the imperialists.

Economic Crisis in Wuhan.

HANKOW, Aug. 24.—The political and economic situation of the bloody Wuhan government grows more menacing day by day. A grave food crisis exists and on Saturday thousands of people stormed the rice stores in a suburb here. Military guards were ordered out to disperse them, but the soldiery failed to fire into the great mass. All food stores not pilaged were confiscated by the soldiers which is itself growing desperate because of the inability of the government to feed them.

Money Is Worthless.

Government money is completely devastated and the peasants who have tried to buy eatables from tradesmen were rebuffed, creating increased unrest among the peasantry who have been selling their produce for the now worthless coin.

A severe order from the garrison chiefs proclaiming all tradesmen who shut their shops to be revolutionaries and enemies of the government failed to produce desired results.

The departure for Kuikang of all prominent functionaries of the gov-

COUPLE WANTED

To join a middle aged couple in a 3 weeks camping trip in a big 6 Studebaker closed car, starting September 10. S. Blashow, 6143 Liebig Ave., Riverdale, N. Y. Telephone Kingsbridge 2172.

LEGALIZED MURDER!



Read the Facts in

The Case of SACCO VANZETTI

By FELIX FRANKFURTER

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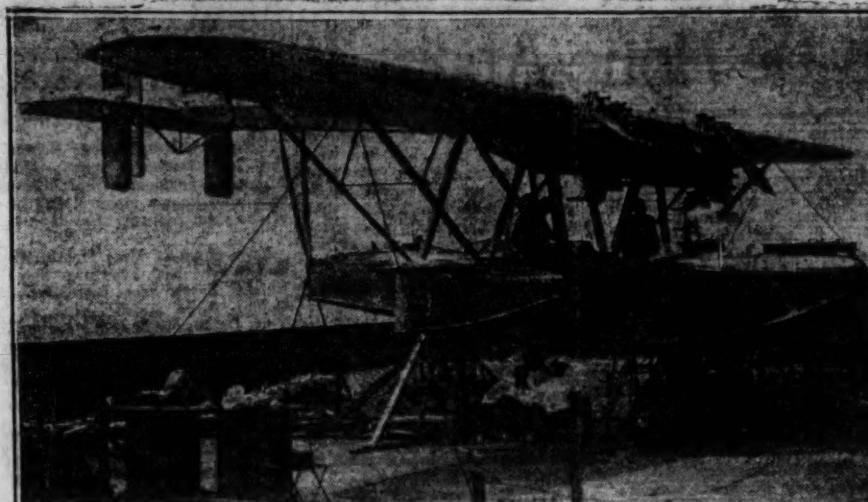
The Sacco-Vanzetti Anthology of Verse

A collection of inspiring poetry on the case by seventeen noted poets.

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Plane Ready for Constantinople Flight



FONCK'S NEW PLANE! Here's first photo of the new Sikorsky plane, built for transatlantic flight planned by Capt. Rene Fonck, French war ace. Plane, now at College Point, is to be used by Fonck and Lieut. Curtiss in non-stop flight that may take them as far as Constantinople.

overnment from whence they will probably proceed to Nanking after conference with Nanking leaders increases the alarm of the population.

Meanwhile the systematic mass murders continue. Persecutions, torture and executions of Communists continues unabated. Lei Chun-Tang and Li Ho-Wung were recently executed. The latter was only 20 years of age. Dozens of specially organized groups of propagandists agitating daily in the streets of the cities within the Wuhan government against the Communists enjoy no success, but frequently with stern opposition from the masses, so much so that the police and military authorities have to throw heavy guards around these meetings.

Attempts to Seize Arms.

According to reports from different districts many military institutions have been attacked by mysterious groups trying to seize armaments. For the purpose of trying to avoid such incidents in the future the military authorities have worked out a detailed plan to "exterminate the Communists."

These attempts to seize arms and ammunition while part of the program of the Communists to turn the revolution in the direction of organizing Soviets as organs of power for the rule of the workers and peasants are not all organized, but are in many cases spontaneous outbursts of the disillusioned military units who have revolted. The economic and political condition of the Wuhan outfit grows more dangerous for them and the basic conditions are ripening for the unleashing of the peasant insurrection.

(Special To The Daily Worker.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 24.—The electric fails, and some of the public offices are suspended, the latest report from Shanghai is that the city is not particularly damaged by the shelling of Sun Chuan-fang's artillery. Order prevails. The Nanking troops are concentrating south of the Yangtze, and are expecting arrival of 60,000 reinforcements from Wuhan.

The army of Sun Chuan-fang, after one unsuccessful attempt to cross the river twelve miles below Nanking, has reached an extreme acuteness, because of the reduction of the supply due to the complete depreciation of treasury notes.

The shadow of famine is threatening even the foreign concessions. During the last few days it has been nearly impossible to obtain meat or vegetables. Crowds broke into a number of shops selling vegetable oil which locked their doors.

The situation in Wuchang, over the river, is still worse than in Hankow. All the shops are closed, making it impossible to get even a pound of rice.

Torture Communists.

The Hankow papers are full of descriptions of the persecution of the Communists. The Wuhan central committee of the Kuomintang has decreed that the Wuhan garrison must punctually fulfill the order prohibiting the activity of mass organizations not yet reorganized so as to place reactionaries in control. All strikes have been declared illegal. Bookstores selling Communist literature have been closed and sealed, the owners arrested.

The Wuhan central committee in its declaration for removing the government to Nanking also calls simultaneously for attack on the northern militarists, and for continued persecution of the Communists.

The Pravda considers it unnecessary to add that the Daily Herald, edited by the former pacifist Parson Harlow, assumes the same attitude towards the terror in China as his teachers on the Lansbury MacDonald orchestra.

But Pravda declares that for this very reason, it is necessary for true revolutionary proletarian to raise their voices still louder against the crimes committed by British militarists and their Chinese lackeys in China.

These soft pacifists are ready at any moment to protest against violence when committed by revolutionary justice towards enemies of the working classes, but as "true Englishmen," they consider the acts of violence committed towards colonies and semi-colonies and their inhabitants as quite ordinary facts.

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Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

Fifth Party Convention to Open With Mass Meeting At Central Opera House, Tuesday, August 30th

WORKERS of New York City and vicinity will join in welcoming the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party by attending the mass meeting planned for Tuesday night, August 30, at the Central Opera House, 67th street, near Third Avenue. The gathering will be under the auspices of the Party's Central Executive Committee. Admission will be 50 cents. A program of nationally prominent speakers will be announced shortly.

directly to the disruption of the Anglo-Russian Committee and to the strengthening of the positions of the Amsterdam leaders in their own countries thus strengthening the movement against the Russians and against International Trade Unionism.

No phrases of the British delegates in Paris can remove the consequences of these two previous years. They meant that the British leaders were not able to appear in Paris with a clear and definite program and that in consequence their conflict with the majority degenerated simply into a fight for seats and positions.

These lessons of the Amsterdam International Congress in Paris can only be applied if the most active elements of the working class realize the real significance of the British defeat and if mass pressure is brought to bear upon the General Council to force it to put its words in Paris about solidarity with the Russian workers into action in an immediate campaign for International Trade Union unity without waiting for the Edinburgh congress which in any case would certainly prefer to hear of such an action than of attacks upon Russia. An obviously necessary step is the convening of the Anglo-Russian Committee to discuss joint action against the danger of war which is threatening the workers of all countries, and in particular against the attacks of the British imperialists upon the Soviet Union.

The isolation and the defeat of the British leaders is the result of their characterless policy in the last few years by which they declared lip-service to the cause of international unity, but sabotaged unity in practice.

The exposure of the dirty maneuver of Oudegeest to sabotage the movement for International Trade Union unity and the desperate endeavours of the other Amsterdam leaders to whitewash him were very instructive.

The isolation and the defeat of the British leaders is the result of their characterless policy in the last few years by which they declared lip-service to the cause of international unity, but sabotaged unity in practice.

This of course is especially true for their relations to the Anglo-Russian Committee. Although the Anglo-Russian Committee was founded on the principle of mutual assistance, the British leaders refused the assistance of the Russian workers during the General Strike, refused to discuss joint measures for the assistance of the British miners, refused to send delegates to the Russian Trades Union Congress, refused to discuss the danger of war in the Anglo-Russian Committee and signed the offensive resolution of the Labor Party protesting to the Soviet Government on account of the shooting of twenty proved counter-revolutionaries. This attitude leads of course

Revolt in French Indo-China May Spread to India

HONGKONG, Aug. 24.—Details of a workers' revolt at Haiphong, in Indo-China, reported in dispatches from Canton.

Early advices said that the workers were seizing the shops and ships in the harbor.

Insurrection has long been threatening openly to break out in French Indo-China. Throughout the Far East where the Chinese revolution and the uprising of the Indonesians in the Dutch East Indies has had a powerful repercussion, unrest is extreme and it is believed that the situation of European imperialism is critical.

The Cochinchinese movement is only part of the revolutionary wave which is spreading from China to India.

During his journey thru China Jacques Doriot, a leader of the French Communist Party, discussed the specific problems of the Indo-Chinese revolution with the native leaders.

Red Aid Helps Victims Of Viennese Massacres

VIENNA, Aug. 24.—Nearly 2,000 Vienna workers, men, women and children were sacrificed to the rage of the Viennese police during the massacre in June, part were killed, part wounded and part thrown into jails. Hundreds of women and children have been deprived of their support and are reduced to extreme need.

The Vienna Red Aid which has organized a system of doles for the destitute, is doing its utmost to support the victims and families of the fallen Viennese workers.

Marines Murder Two

Nicaraguan Liberals; Cooperate With Diaz

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—Two Nicaraguan liberals were killed in a fight between Nicaraguan liberals and American marines joined by members of the constabulary of that country, according to advice to the navy department from Rear Admiral David F. Sellers, commander of the United States special service squadron operating there.

The marines suffered no casualties. The report forwarded by Admiral Sellers did not say whether the constabulary suffered any losses.

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Class Vengeance Uses Personal Ambitions.

Governor Fuller, the Massachusetts butcher, knew as did millions of workers that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent of the crime for which they were tortured to the point of death many times during the seven years that preceded the final, culminating the shattering of their bodies with high-voltage electricity.

The ruling class of which Fuller is a member used him as one of its instruments for wreaking vengeance upon these two martyrs who had tried to the best of the abilities to arouse the workers to a struggle against the awful blight of slavery. These two men were martyred as a warning to other workers not to dare to challenge the greed and avarice of the plundering plutocracy of decadent Boston Back Bay aristocracy. That was the local aspect of the case. Nationally, the United States government, thru the medium of its notorious department of justice, aided in the frame-up in order that the industrialists might strike terror into the hearts of the foreign-born workers who comprise the majority of slaves in heavy industry in America.

The murder of Sacco and Vanzetti was a class challenge to the working class of the United States. Their bodies were contemptuously and defiantly hurled at the feet of the workers. But this bestial act will inevitably evoke retaliation. The monsters who committed this crime may think the "incident" will be closed after a few indignant and impotent protests. But the steadily rising mass fury of the workers will convince them that this challenge has been accepted and that henceforth every ounce of energy will be devoted toward creating organizational machinery that will make a repetition of this crime impossible in the not distant future.

The ruling capitalist class, as a class, is responsible for this crime—let us never forget that fact. In class war certain individuals are used to carry out certain policies. The individual who was most conspicuous during the last months against the fight for the liberation of these workers was Alvan T. Fuller, governor of Massachusetts. One does not sink to such depths as Fuller has sunk without promises of some sort of reward. And Fuller expects his reward at the next national convention of the republican party. At the last moment, after the main performance of selecting a candidate for president is over the backers of Fuller hope to run him in, as vice-presidential candidate. That is how his predecessor, the strike-breaking governor, Cal Coolidge, slipped in at the 1920 convention.

Already the reptile press of the nation is trying to create the myth that this low murderer, this cowardly assassin of innocent workers, is another powerful, silent, determined yankee, who does his duty as he sees it regardless of consequences. With the most servile abasement the journalistic prostitutes who know Fuller to be nothing other than an immensely wealthy exploiter of non-union labor suffering from delusions of grandeur describe him quite differently. Some of them even go so far as to sympathize with him because of the "difficult task" imposed upon him. It does not take a high degree of intelligence to explode that myth. Any poultron, surrounded by the armed power of the state, can sit in safety and order the murder of two tortured workers.

It is essential that the role of Fuller be definitely established, because he is to be made the personification of a period of frightenedness on the part of the ruling class of this country against the workers, beginning with an attack upon the foreign-born workers and extending to the working class as a whole. Class vengeance in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti used the personal ambitions of Fuller as its medium of murder. That he was promised political favors is clearly revealed by the comment of the New York Times, which denies any such intent on Fuller's part. Says the Times:

"The insinuation, to which a certain publicity has been given, that Governor Fuller was actuated by political ambition is too mean and crawling for notice."

Not all the cheap sneers at those who properly brand the conduct of Fuller as that of a murderer trying to win the applause of his class in order to achieve further distinction in his chosen political role will change the damning facts in this case. The working class will place the responsibility where it belongs, at the door of the capitalist class and at the same time remember the tools they used to achieve their murderous purpose.

Only the most determined and relentless activity to create weapons of struggle for the working class—a labor party, powerful industrial unions, the building of the mass defense organizations—will assure the workers against a repetition of such foul murders of workers.

Letters From Our Readers

Editor, WORKER:

All radical, labor and political meetings of any description were prohibited yesterday. The cars went west as far as to stop the business meeting of the International Brotherhood Welfare Association, Inc., located at 107 Marchessault St. (Opposite the Plaza.)

Machine guns were placed in a hotel room overlooking the Plaza, and from 350 to 750 patrolmen, plainclothesmen and detectives—to say nothing about an army of "stools"—prevented the holding of a meeting. Everybody was told to "move on" or go to jail. Well, they made jailbirds out of 5 more Communists—the most feared brand of radicalism in connection with the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Protest Against Discrimination.

Editor, WORKER:

Considerable indignation was aroused in one of the working class residential districts recently by the discriminatory attitudes of public officials in providing free public band concerts.

As the fact that only one-third of the hand is assigned to play in working class districts is not sufficiently insulting to the intelligence of the workers, those in charge of this form of "mind fixing" recently substituted the customary coronet or vocal solo with a piano fighting match between two small boys.

In a letter of protest to one of the local papers, a worker who seems to be on the verge of becoming class-conscious, among other things expressed himself thusly: "I can appreciate that it is too expensive for the city to furnish more than one-third of the hand to play for the residents of the slums. But it certainly seems unjust and discriminatory to have a soloist, (instead of a coronet or a vocalist as they have in the so-called respectable neighborhoods), a couple of boys with boxing gloves."

In coal-fields the strike is entering an acute phase—picketing is prohibited; union miners are being jailed, sheriffs and militia turn the mines into fortresses, the various government agencies are organized for the coal barons and against the miners.

As one of the residents of the vicinity in which the concert occurred I protest against being placed musically on a plane where a boxing match can be expected to satisfy my appreciation for solo music.

A Citizen of the Slums.

"Faith in American Institutions" and What Can Be Done About It

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE frame-up now takes its place with the injunction against the labor unions as a legal weapon in the arsenal of American capitalism.

Sacco and Vanzetti have been murdered by the capitalist rulers of the United States while millions, convinced of their innocence, unable to believe the awfulness of the crime they witnessed, looked on with stony eyes.

The mute but undeniable evidence of the crime is now the charred bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti—two loyal and militant members of the working-class murdered by their class enemies, the enemies of the labor movement, the executioners in the pay of the bosses of Massachusetts.

TO the workers of America the corpses of our murdered comrades says:

"Our deaths at the hands of class enemies, yours and ours, accomplished by the frame-up, proves that every honest and militant spokesman of the working class in the United States, every active organizer, every agitator and teacher, every writer and speaker, who urge the solidarity of labor, powerful union organization and effective struggle for wages and working conditions and a workers and farmers government, faces our fate."

"Hatred and fear of the mass strength of organized workers, directed by the power of American capitalism and its government, sent us to the electric chair."

"A fearful procession of the best fighters in the ranks of the American working class will follow us to the grave soon unless American labor reads aright the warning we give—and acts."

"American capitalism fears but it does not respect the American labor movement. Only power will force respect."

"Begin at once to organize the unorganized millions, lay the foundations for a labor party to fight for the masses in the strongholds of capitalism, shatter the paralyzing belief in the impartiality of American capitalist justice, set the feet of American labor upon the straight path of the class struggle."

"Do this and our seven years of torture ending in our murder will not have been in vain."

THE defiance of the American labor movement, the contemptuous gesture with which the capitalist flunkies have hurled the dead bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti into the face of the American working-class, brings into sharp relief against the towering background of capitalist institutions the weakness of the American labor movement.

The labor movement is weak numerically, it is weak in class consciousness, it is weak in structure.

ABOVE all, the shamefully proven before the whole world, the reaction and cowardice of its official leadership stands out as the chief reason for its failure to prevent the legalized frame-up and murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Forced by mass pressure to make some sort of gesture, President Green, in the name of the executive council of the American Federation, asked Governor Fuller for clemency but in the same message said:

"These working men and women for whom I speak are loyal to our government and have faith in American institutions . . ."

"While the personalities of Sacco and Vanzetti may mean little, faith in the integrity of our courts and the instrumentality of government is of transcendent importance. The success of government depends upon the confidence which its citizenship manifests in governmental institutions . . ."

NO more craven utterance has ever been made by a labor union official.

At the exact moment when "our courts and the instrumentality of government" were murdering two innocent workingmen, President Green, the head of the organized labor movement, announces that labor is "loyal to our government" and has "faith in American institutions."

His only appeal is that Governor Fuller act to strengthen and not to weaken these instruments of oppression and murder. He asks only the Massachusetts executives to stay their hands so that his task of betraying the labor movement will not be made harder.

Green speaks as one murderer arguing with another as to method.

THE burned bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti show that the leadership typified by Green must go if the trade union movement is not itself to become the executioner of the working class.

The same machine of capitalist class justice which murdered Sacco and Vanzetti is smashing Green's own union—the United Mine Workers of America—by means of the injunction, deputized gunmen and military police.

IN coal-fields the strike is entering an acute phase—picketing is prohibited; union miners are being jailed, sheriffs and militia turn the mines into fortresses, the various government agencies are organized for the coal barons and against the miners.

As the struggle continues the frame-up will make its appearance in the coal-fields.

Revolution on the "Albany."

Last Sunday, a crowd of campers from Nitzegeget and Kinderland were returning to the city on the "Albany" of the Hudson Day Line.

As the struggle continues the frame-up will make its appearance in the coal-fields.

There will be not one but dozens of

cases differing from that of Sacco and Vanzetti only in detail.

ENCOURAGED by the refusal of A. F. of L. officialdom to fight for Sacco and Vanzetti, exultant over their failure to make one single effort to crystallize the tremendous mass protest into a nationally organized movement, the coal barons and their government will not fail to intensify the drive on the miners' union.

Composed largely of foreign-born workers—there are thousands of miners who are Italians as were Sacco and Vanzetti—every active member of the United Mine Workers of America is in danger from the frame-up.

Green's "faith in American institutions" serves only to increase their danger just as it aided the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti.

WE ask President Green if his "faith in American institutions" includes faith in that other typical American institution—the injunction, the twin brother of the frame-up.

In southern Ohio the United Mine Workers of America, officers and members, has been enjoined from carrying on the strike. In West Virginia the union has been enjoined from organizing. Police and troops enforce these injunctions which, if not broken, mean death to the union.

TO express "faith in American institutions" in the face of such developments is to surrender unconditionally to American capitalism, and to follow that surrender by enlisting in its anti-labor forces.

"Hatred and fear of the mass strength of organized workers, directed by the power of American capitalism and its government, sent us to the electric chair."

If the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti does not teach us that such leadership must be defeated and driven from the labor movement we are incapable of learning anything. How is this to be done?

FIRST, by such a thorough and convincing exposure of its treacherous acts that its influence and authority will be destroyed among the working class—organized and unorganized.

SECOND, by making a clear distinction between the labor movement and its official leaders so that the labor movement, as the instrument of capitalism, shatters the paralyzing belief in the impartiality of the working class will not suffer by their acts but will attract the unorganized masses and be able to draw upon the loyalty of those organized workers who want a fighting and effective labor movement.

THIRD, by the initiation of organiza-

tion campaigns in the basic industries which will bring into the unions, in spite of official opposition, the great bodies of workers who are not corrupted by the worker-employer co-operation propaganda of the official movement.

FOURTH, by the safety of the labor movement, for the sake of those workers whose activity in behalf of their class has brought down on them the wrath of the rulers, in order that capitalist robbery balked by murder may not drown the labor movement in its own blood, in order that the electric chair may not become the symbol of industrial feudalism, the tools of American imperialism in high places in the labor movement must be driven out and unions built which will not cover before the death of the arts of the capitalist spokesmen.

FIFTH, by the organizing of the working-class units in the basic industries which will bring into the unions, in spite of official opposition, the great bodies of workers who are not corrupted by the worker-employer co-operation propaganda of the official movement.

SIXTH, by the safety of the labor movement, for the sake of those workers whose activity in behalf of their class has brought down on them the wrath of the rulers, in order that capitalist robbery balked by murder may not drown the labor movement in its own blood, in order that the electric chair may not become the symbol of industrial feudalism, the tools of American imperialism in high places in the labor movement must be driven out and unions built which will not cover before the death of the arts of the capitalist spokesmen.

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FULLER OFFERED D. OF J. FILES; REJECTED THEM

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Working desperately against time, three attorneys of international fame were in Washington but a few hours before the electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti, seeking to pry open the lid on the department of justice files. They were Frank P. Walsh, who gained renown as chairman of the industrial relations commission; Arthur Garfield Hays, New York attorney for the Civil Liberties Union; and Francis Fisher Kane, former U. S. district attorney at Philadelphia.

Put it up to Fuller.

Following a three hour conference with Acting Attorney General Farman, they wrung from him consent for Governor Fuller, President Lowell or Attorney General Reading of Massachusetts to inspect the department's files relating to the case. An entire room in the department's building is devoted to the storage of files concerning the deportation delirium of 1919-1921.

Telegrams were dispatched immediately to Governor Fuller and to President Lowell, asking them to inspect the files and appealing for a respite. The statement of the defense counsel with the telegrams were released to the press associations through Federated Press.

Governor Fuller's laconic refusal to do anything that might interfere with the electrocution of innocent men is now known to the world.

The department, through J. Edgar Hoover, chief of its bureau of investigation, on the same day permitted the release of an inspired story by William Hard explaining what it chose to regard as its attitude toward Sacco and Vanzetti. Hoover, although not quoted directly, adopts the same attitude he held in an interview obtained recently by Federated Press. It is that:

Sacco and Vanzetti were under surveillance as members of the Galleian group of anarchists. The department already had Salsedo and Elia, other members, in custody. Salsedo was either murdered or committed suicide while in jail. Elia was deported.

Found Only Innocence.

The department placed a spy, Carbone, in a cell next to Sacco to gain information.

The department had operatives stationed in the court room during the trial to report on Sacco and Vanzetti and on anarchists visiting the court room.

The department spied on members of the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee in Boston.

The New York office spied on members of the Galleian group to see if they had received money suddenly after the South Braintree holdup.

The spy Carbone discovered nothing. No action was taken against the anarchists visiting the trial. No action was taken against members of the defense committee. No money was traced to any members of the Galleian group. Thus despite the efforts of a score of agents, the department admits it was never able to trace criminal activities of any kind to any members of the Galleian group.

Hoover Embarrassed.

The department, according to Henry T. Hunt, former member of the old U. S. Railroad Board and ex-mayor of Cincinnati; Frank P. Walsh, Samuel Untermyer, Arthur Garfield Hays, Amos E. Pinchot and C. Francis Stratford, prominent Negro attorney of Chicago.

Organizer Randolph left New York on July 11th for Chicago, having been summoned there by Edwin P. Morrow, member of the U. S. Board of Mediation. The actual mediation began on the morning of July 12th and has been in progress until the decision recommending arbitration was reached.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

Official Records Show Fewer Available Jobs

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press).

Cal's vacation days in the Black Hills might be troubled if he read the employment reports from his home state with any sympathy for the workers. The drop of 21% in factory employment reported by the Massachusetts department of labor for June means that a bad situation is growing worse.

Factory employment in Massachusetts is now 4.8% below June 1926. This means that the number of jobs has fallen 20% below the average for the years 1919-1923, the period treated by the department as normal, and about 17% below 1914.

The old line industries for which the state was once famous have been hardest hit. The boot and shoe factories are employing just half as many workers as in the 1919-1923 period. Cotton-mills are employing 72% of the number carried on the payrolls in the earlier period, woolen mills 79.8% and manufacturers of textile machinery 59.7%.

The report shows that of the number employed in June only 77.5% were in establishments operating on a normal fulltime schedule. This compares with 99.9% on May 2 and 27.4% on April 1.

The department shows the percent unemployed by occupations as follows:

	June	May
	1st	2nd
Building trades unemployed	16.6%	15.8%
Bricklayers, masons, plasterers	15.4	16.8
Carpenters	12.5	11.4
Electrical workers	28.1	31.7
Hod carriers and building laborers	13.8	19.4
Lathers	16.9	17.7
Painters and paperhangers	27.8	26.9
Plumbers, gas and steamfitters	16.9	11.6
Sheet metal workers		

Many Massachusetts industrial cities show unemployment among building tradesmen above the average. Worcester reports 39% not working, New Bedford 36.9%, Springfield 23% and Holyoke 22.3% not working.

Less in Factories.

June employment reports from New York and Illinois indicate that unemployment among factory workers is growing worse. This contrasts with last year when the downward

tendency of industrial activity in both states was arrested in June. In both states the level of employment is nearly 5% under June 1926 and approximately 15% under June 1923.

The Illinois free employment agencies report 180 applicants for each 100 jobs, this being the worst June since 1921 when the applicants for each 100 jobs rose to 240. In June 1926 the figure was 138.

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their books orders for 15,122 cars compared with unfilled orders for 31,437 in May, 1926.

The irregularity of railroad purchases over a period of years is shown in the following figures for number of freight cars and locomotives ordered:

Rail equipment—Freight orders	cars	Locomotives
1913	946,732	3,467
1914	80,264	1,255
1915	109,792	1,612
1916	170,054	2,910
1917	79,367	2,704
1918	123,770	2,802
1919	25,899	272
1920	98,618	2,187
1921	23,376	274
1922	180,900	2,668
1923	103,156	2,066
1924	145,595	1,484
1925	98,458	1,065
1926	68,524	1,362

The years 1905-6 saw the peak of railroad equipment orders, with 341,315 freight cars and 6,265 locomotives ordered in 1905 and 310,315 in 1906.

Equipment manufacturers point out that this irregularity of railroad ordering not only intensifies the fluctuations in the country's industrial activity but also increases the cost of equipping the railroads.

From labor's standpoint the present handling of the slowing down of industry which has been noticeable since the beginning of the year. The enormous purchasing power of the railroad industry furnishes to the financiers an effective device for speeding up or slowing down the country's economic life. Through orders for cars and locomotives, rails, structural iron, tools, machinery and other supplies the railroads afford jobs to something like 2,000,000 workers in addition to those directly employed in transportation.

Less Equipment.

Capital expenditures of the railroads for new equipment, additions, etc., the first 3 months of 1927 amounted to \$155,022,000, a decrease of \$10,678,000 compared with the same period of 1926 and of \$14,278,000 compared with 1925. Capital authorizations for 1927 as of April 1 amounted to \$724,853,000 compared with \$821,880,000 the same date in 1926 and \$750,000,000 in 1925. From these figures the bureau estimates that expenditures for the year will run between \$700,000,000 and \$750,000,000. Last year railroad capital expenditures totaled \$885,086,000 and in 1925 \$1,059,149,000.

Steel Orders Drop.

The reduction in railroad expenditures is reflected in the state of depression which prevails in the railway equipment industry which in turn involves a reduction in orders for steel.

In the first half of 1927, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce, locomotive manufacturers built only 570 engines, compared with 901 the first half of 1926. In June they had unfilled orders on their books for only 398, compared with 667 in June, 1926. Similarly in the first 4 months of the year car builders turned out 16,261 freight cars, compared with 28,271 the same period of 1926. In May they had on

their books orders for 15,122 cars compared with unfilled orders for 31,437 in May, 1926.

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SAY THEY GOT THE HOLY GHOST



Proof that in the nooks and corners of industrial life in America our rulers still manage to keep alive some of the old superstitions is given by the assertions of John Roach Stratton that he and his wife, pictured above, were visited by the holy ghost, cured of diseases and saved in a New York church. Stratton is the recognized leader of the fundamentalists, and a great opponent of modern science, particularly the theory of evolution.

FIGHTING CIGARMAKERS OUSTED IN DISPUTE; DEMAND REINSTATEMENT

Local 160 of the Cigar Makers' International Union, which has just been expelled from the International for alleged deficit in funds, is making a stirring appeal to all organized workers to assist them in gaining reinstatement. This local, which was formerly the independent "Amalgamated Tobacco Workers' Union," has always been a fighting organization and the labor fakers have only awaited this opportunity to expel these workers.

The cigar makers make the following appeal:

Brothers and Sisters:

We, the progressive local of the Cigar Makers' International Union, Local 100, New York City, were recently suspended by the president shortly before the International convention, which is to be held in August.

The reason given for the suspension of our local is that it is deficient in funds to the amount of \$142,60. A closer examination of the facts leading to our suspension will reveal some interesting facts.

Once Independent.

Until about 6 months ago local 100 was an independent organization known as "The Amalgamated Tobacco Workers' Union." This organization had, for the past several years, to fight for its existence on the picket line not only against the bosses but also against the International bureaucrats. Our local realizing the necessity for unified action in the industry in order to better defend the interests of the workers, agreed to confer with the International Cigar Makers' Union, upon the initiative of Santiago Iglesias, with the idea of viewing the joining of the A. F. of L. organization.

Forced To Fight In Defense.

Our local became outraged at this conduct on the part of the International officials and put up a consistent fight in the New York Joint Advisory Board for the rights of the membership and insisted that the agreement for unity be lived up to. The fear of exposure of the bureaucrats of the International by our local at the coming convention caused the president to issue an edict dissolving our local to prevent our delegates from exposing their treacherous conduct at the coming convention. And as there must always be some excuse the flimsy pretext given for dissolving our local was that "we spent \$142,60 above the amount allowed by the constitution."

The Official "Excuse" for Suspension.

The official journal of April 1927 discloses the fact that there are about 160 local unions that had a deficit on January 1, 1927 of an amount of close to \$35,000. Some of these sums are substantially above that of our local. For example: Local 14, Chicago, where the international president no doubt is at present a member shows a deficit of \$4,261.85; local 148, \$1,442.52; local 350, \$1,475.05; local 501, \$1,125.55; local 251, New York, where international organizer Simons is president, \$1,939.77.

The above is only a partial list of those locals who have a deficit. Considering the above facts taken from the official journal, can the membership accept the flimsy excuse that local 100 has been dissolved because of a deficit of \$142,60? If according to the constitution locals are to be suspended for deficiency in funds why were not the 160 locals listed in their own official report suspended? The reason is obvious. These 160 locals the officials are considered as safe, whereas our local will put up a fight for the real interests of the workers in this industry.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Colonel Charles J. Glidden, former financier, developer of the telephone with professor Alexander Graham Bell, organizer of the famous "Glidden Automobile Tours" and a pioneer in aviation was critically ill at his Fenway home today. He is seventy years old.

The deplorable unorganized state of the cigar industry is appalling.

DROWNING THE MIND, NOT THE BODY



Picture shows ceremony of baptism by Plymouth brethren. The washing is supposed to take away sins and make the new convert fit to associate with. The only difference between this sect and most churches is that it insists on running water, outdoors, whereas the others are content with a tank or a jug inside.

The Chinese Peasant Union

By EARL BROWDER.

ARTICLE IV.

The tremendous growth of the Peasant Union in China has attracted attention of the entire world, and the peasantry as the chief force of the Revolution. The land problem is the chief problem. But the entire peasant population is not, of course, revolutionary. Therefore, to form a judgment of the future of the revolution, it is necessary to know how strong are those sections of the peasantry who are revolutionary, who make up the Peasant Unions. The following classification is made by Mo Chek-tung, a leading Chinese agrarian scholar ("Chinese Peasant," Jan., 1926):

The landlord class numbering over two million persons, is the main reactionary force in the villages. It is led and organized principally by the big landlords numbering about 300,000, and by the village "gentry" and officials.

The main body of the peasantry number about 320 millions. Of these, the most conservative are the yeomanry (working farmers owning their own farms), 120 millions strong. "But not more than 10%, or 12 millions, have an economic surplus, and only this number has hopes of becoming landlords and therefore tend to support the reaction. About half, or 60 million, are timid, trying to avoid struggles, and help neither side much. The remaining 40%, or 48 million, of the yeomanry are farmers who are losing each year, and rapidly going into bankruptcy. These latter, although unwillingly, definitely tend to support the revolutionary

The Revolutionary Poor.

The main force of the revolutionary peasantry consists of the semi-yeomanry, the tenants, and the village poor. These total more than 170 millions. They carry

the main burden of village exploitation, rents, taxes, etc. Their conditions are the most miserable of all who still have any place in economic life. For them the revolution in the village (overthrowing the landlord administrators, reducing or abolishing rents, establishing their own armed forces) is a necessity for their continued life. It is from them that comes the organizers, the fighting forces of the Chinese peasantry.

Then there are the "lumpen proletarians" of the village. These are people who have been squeezed off the land, unable to migrate to the already-overcrowded cities, and who starve and rot in idleness and crime. They are the soldiers, bandits, thieves, beggars, and prostitutes. They number about 20 millions. It is mainly from this degenerated mass that the landlords recruit their fighting forces, which they use to crush the revolution.

Peasant Unions.

If this classification is approximately correct, and it is borne out by other studies which I have read, then we can say that not less than two-thirds (about 220 million) of the peasantry have a definite material interest in the success of the peasant union movement. About 60 millions are wavering elements, and certainly not more than 40 millions (including the criminal and idle classes) are actual or potential revolutionary forces.

When I left China in June, ten million of the revolutionary peasants were already enrolled in the peasant unions. Since that time, the province of Hupeh has reported an increase of two millions, and Hunan of another million. The movement for organization is sweeping like wildfire over China. For the first time in history, the masses of China are exercising a little practical "democracy." Through their peasant unions they taste, for the first time, the joys of "having something to say" about their own life.

BOOKS

CIRCUS PARADE. By Jim Tully. Illustrated by William Gropper. Albert and Charles Boni, New York City. \$2.50.

A STORY of Jim Tully's experience with a small circus. Tully is considered one of our best hoboes but the die-hards who scorn the drawing rooms of liberal high society speak lightly of his bohemian. Yet I am of the opinion that Tully tells of the road, graphically, interestingly and truthfully. Artists rarely speak well of each other, particularly when they are hungry. The competition is too keen and unless an artist loves starvation for its own sake, he must be an expert trombone tooter to get by with his beans and maintain his artistic soul in its pristine purity.

The great majority of the populace that hews to the three-square-meals-and-a-bed diet, must have their little vices by proxy and the clever unconventionalist who knows his milligan can afford an apartment in the Village by catering to the demand. Tully's book contains as fine a collection of rascals as one would not like to meet except in front of a camel.

One day voluntarily spent with the outfit would be enough for any romantic appetite. Of course the animals were there. But even the animals did not seem to be any better than the circus folks from the boss down. The boss got most of the gravy but once in a while a fellow, bolder and drier and quicker on the draw cleaned up on the boss and walked away with his money. Just like the big gypsies in the more legitimate business world!

The most interesting feature of any book is the author. The one does not see as much of the author in a book of tales as in a novel where somebody is laboriously trying to picture the emotional reactions of a couple engaged in struggling with each other in the holy bonds of wedlock. In a book on a circus even the poorest of authors can make a good showing by letting one of the lions kill his trainer or having an elephant get colic and roll over the strong woman. Most of those stories look alike to me. It seems that I heard them from my mother when I was ten years old and the beasts were performing in Ireland. But what is to stop a lion or an elephant from doing the same thing in the United States, particularly when the trainer is unusually drunk and the strong woman's lover ran away with her dough?

But whether things happen or not if they are recorded interestingly and plausibly what's the difference to the tired customer?

Tully gives one the impression of being tired of life that I understand. He publicly admitted his admiration for Pola Negri and anybody who can summon up enough energy to admire that Volcana is not liable to be mistaken for a graveyard deserter. He is too intelligent to hug bourgeoisie society as a whole but it is more pleasant to figuratively hug some of them in their chosen haunts to be obliged to patronize Dan O'Brien's "Tub" on the Bowery.

Tully's father was either a bricklayer or a hodcarrier or something in the building trades line. Tully ran away early in life and being a lazy fellow naturally followed a circus. His present status is further proof that a crop of callousness on your palms or wrists under your skull are not necessarily a diploma to success. I have rarely seen a hardworking, conscientious youth amount to much except as a wage slave.

"Circus Parade" is dedicated to: "H. L. Mencken; George Jean Nathan; Donald Freedman; James Cruze and Frederick Palmer, civilized comrades in the circus of life." This looks to me like a neat bit of back-scratching. Some of those "civilized comrades" are big literary guns and others are in the moving picture game.

Those fellows regard life as a circus and take substantially the same attitude towards the working class that a circus boss takes to the yokels who are inveigled in to see a nude woman dance in the sideshow. They are to be fleeced since they can be fleeced. But there is more fun in the teaching than the show.

ANOTHER MAGAZINE WITH A MISSION.

FREE VERSE is a little quarterly magazine of what it says it is with a home address at 185-a Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. Elsie Shwarz, at the above address will gladly accept contributions to this little adventurer. It contains poems by several poets of repute including Henry Reich Jr., who contributes frequently to The DAILY WORKER.

It would be a pleasant and easy to get funny with this little magazine by quoting from it but we have had a few unprofitable experiences with the bovine-minded slights who look after the public morals, so we shall refrain. But we make the suggestion free of charge that many of those young poets who send contributions to The DAILY WORKER should try their stuff out on "Free Verse." All are cordially invited to contribute it says. In conclusion we quote the noble purpose of the magazine: "This quarterly will be a medium for the experimental, a laboratory for the unusual and a gesture to save the youngest generation from conventional strangulation."

On War and Danger of War

(Continued From Last Issue)
This is the third installment of the Theses on the war danger adopted at the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International on May 29, 1927. It gives the official Communist viewpoint on this important question.

6. The Chinese revolution is of enormous significance for the world proletariat. The victory of the workers and peasants in the Chinese revolution would serve as a mighty stimulus in revolutionizing the world labor movement and especially the working class of Great Britain. It would, as a result lead to the movement rising to as yet unknown heights in the chief capitalist countries. The objective, revolutionary conditions would be created for profound mass movements through the world. At the same time if the proletariat proves powerless to extricate revolutionary China from the imperialist noose, then the victory of imperialism in China would imply, firstly, a fresh temporary consolidation of the capitalist system throughout the world, secondly, extreme reaction against the working class in the imperialist countries, thirdly, and finally, the onslaught of the imperialist bourgeoisie upon the Soviet Union. The fight against imperialist suppression of the Chinese revolution is therefore at the same time a war of self-defense of the European, American and Japanese working class against the capitalist offensive and a fight against war in Europe and for the victory of social revolution in these countries.

7. It is perfectly obvious from the above that Sir Deterding's so-called shortage of kerosene refers to certain local and temporary breaks in the distribution of kerosene in village stores around Moscow, and not to a permanent shortage of kerosene caused by excessive exports, as Sir Henri Deterding is at pains to show.

In conclusion it is only proper to state that, whatever Mr. Deterding may say, the Soviet Union is in a position, in virtue of its tremendous oil resources and large investments in the industry to continue increasing both the exports and the internal consumption of oil products.

8. Closely connected with the war in China are also the efforts to encircle the Soviet Union at other points on the European and Asiatic continents. British diplomacy is incessantly striving to create a united anti-Soviet Baltic front, stretching from Finland through Poland to Roumania. It endeavors to draw in Lithuania by organizing a fascist coup d'état. Through the medium of fascist Italy it is striving to strengthen its position in the Balkans and to draw Hungary into the anti-Soviet coalition. By this it calculates on establishing a sufficiently wide anti-Soviet front on the Danube. One of the most active roles in this anti-Soviet front is to be played by Poland, but it must, in the event of war, secure its rear. Therefore British imperialism is exerting every effort to include Germany in its sphere of influence and to neutralize German-Polish relations for the purposes of a joint attack on the Soviet Union.

(To Be Continued.)

Union recalls the language of a country already at war. In international capitalist relations such acts, like the raid on the Soviet Embassy in Peking, the arrest of diplomatic couriers, the raid on the Soviet Union Delegation in London, are met with repressive measures pregnant with war. It is only the peace policy of the Soviet government consciously bent towards this end, that has so far saved the toiling masses of Great Britain and the Soviet Union from this antisoviet war, in spite of the systematic provocation of Great Britain.

8. But this war, like a patch of oil on the water, threatens to spread to the whole of Asia and the Pacific coast.

(a) It is quite evident that the victory of the workers and peasants in the Chinese revolution would give rise to desperate attempts on the part of the imperialists to crush the victorious movement of the toiling masses of China, and those revolutionary movements which would be called forth in India, French Indo-China, Indonesia, in the Philippines and Korea. This would be a prolonged great war of the combined bloc of the imperialists of the great capitalist countries against the insurgent toiling masses of Asia, under the leadership of revolutionary China.

(b)—On the other hand, a defeat of the Chinese revolution would stimulate the antagonisms between Britain, Japan and the United States in China and would inevitably lead to a war between these imperialist powers in the Pacific.

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(To Be Continued.)

Figures Destroy Oil Propaganda Put Out by Shell

Figures of Russian oil industry recently given to the press by Sir Henri Deterding of the Royal Dutch Shell Group, in order to back up his statement that there is a shortage of oil products in Russia, are declared incorrect and entirely misleading in a statement by Saul G. Bron, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Amorgo Trading Corporation.

According to Mr. Bron, the quantity of kerosene and lamp oil made available for internal consumption last year was 60 per cent larger than the average for the last three pre-war years. Sir Deterding, in his estimate, is said to have failed to make important corrections necessitated by the secession of large territories from Russia. Mr. Bron's statement follows:

"Sir Henri Deterding, in a new statement, attempts to present some statistical data to prove his previous declarations that Soviet oil export

'is maintained at the expense of curtailting the requirements of the population of Russia.' The figures of Sir Henri Deterding are not only faulty in themselves, but are compiled in such a manner as to prevent a decidedly perverted picture of the oil situation in the Soviet Union. Sir Henri Deterding's statistical method consists of comparing the yearly average for three pre-war years, when production was stable, with the average for the years 1923-4, 1924-5, and 1925-6, during which oil production in the Soviet Union grew by leaps and bounds. This method obviously gives a wrong picture of the position of the oil industry during the last of these years. As a matter of fact, the quantity of kerosene and lamp oil made available for internal consumption of oil is obviously misleading.

"Both figures exceed the pre-war average, the latter by as much as 60 per cent.

"It must be stated that while during 1924-5 and 1925-6 total oil production in the Soviet Union was still below the pre-war level, during the present year oil output is running higher than before the war. Therefore, Sir Henri Deterding's concern for the Russian consumer of oil at the present time will be even less appreciated than before.

Use Electricity Now.

"The statement that the Soviet Union would need to import oil from abroad in order to maintain its pre-war level of oil consumption, when made in the face of production greater than ever before, of lesser requirements on account of a decrease in population and, incidentally, in the face of a gain of about 150 per cent in the production of electric current is obviously misleading.

"Sir Henri Deterding takes great pleasure in mentioning an official Moscow newspaper in support of his claim regarding a shortage of kerosene in the Soviet Union. The item in the 'Economic Life' is shown upon analysis, to refer principally to the shortage of salt brought about by certain difficulties in the distribution system. Regarding kerosene is stated that 'kerosene is not being sold on the Moscow bazaars on account of the fire hazard. However, in local stores it is being sold without any increase in price.' No special committee to investigate the causes of the shortage was created. What actually took place was that the Moscow Trade Department was urged to make an investigation of the quantity of kerosene on hand and of the compliance with standard prices in village stores.

"It is perfectly obvious from the above that Sir Deterding's so-called shortage of kerosene refers to certain local and temporary breaks in the distribution of kerosene in village stores around Moscow, and not to a permanent shortage of kerosene caused by excessive exports, as Sir Henri Deterding is at pains to show.

"In conclusion it is only proper to state that, whatever Mr. Deterding may say, the Soviet Union is in a position, in virtue of its tremendous oil resources and large investments in the industry to continue increasing both the exports and the internal consumption of oil products."

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Henry Ford became a road contractor today. He receives \$1.00 per hour from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for 8400 feet of highway costing \$3,260,000.